J. Rogers

Gazette of the United States.

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 1.

Substance of the observations made by Mr. W. Smith, on the debates on the following resolution, viz.

RESOLVED, that the Secretary of the Treasury has omitted to discharge an essential duty of his office, in failing to give Congress official information in due time of the monies drawn by him from Europe into the United States; which drawing commenced in December, 1790, and continued till January 1783, and of the causes of making such drafts.

Mr. Smith said, that after the vote which had just prevailed by so considerable a majority on the preceding resolutions, the committee could not with any propriety criminate the Secretary of the Treasury for failing to give the information alluded to, because by that vote it had been established that the Secretary had only acted under the authority of the President, and conformably to his instructions; if there had been any omission to communicate information to Congress, that omission was surely not chargeable to the Secretary. But it had been already clearly shewn by documents in the possession of the house that the necessary information had been communicated. The Treasurer's accounts which had been from time to time laid before the house, exhibited the amount of monies proceeding from the sale of bills, and the Secretary's report of 1791, conveyed full information of the drawing. It was true there was a sum of about 600,000 dollars, the proceeds of bills which, as had been remarked by a gentleman (Mr. Madison) did not appear in the Treasurers account, but this was owing to the sales of the bills by the bank not having been closed at the time the last quarterly account was rendered, and consequently that sum could not appear in the treasurer's account. [Mr. Madison said he had not meant to blame the treasurer.]

Mr. Smith proceeded. The gentleman, however, had attributed misconduct to the Secretary, for withholding information of the amount of monies in the treasury, accruing from foreign loans, when directed by the house 19th Janary, 1792, to report whether the existing revenues were adequate to face the additional expence of the Indian war. Mr. Smith could not forbear expressing great surprize at this remark of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Madison) when he recollected what had been just before said by the same gentleman in support of the former resolution. The gentleman on that occasion, in his attempt to disprove the right of the Secretary, ex-officis to superintend the monies derived from the foreign loans, had endeavored to establish a nice distinction between the ordinary internal revenues of the country and the resources resulting from foreign loans. The law constituting the Treasury Department, he had said, gave the Secretary power only over the revenues, which embraced only the ordinary resources, whereas loans were distinct things, the management of which was specially entrusted by law to the supreme magistrate, and in relation to which the secretary could exercise no authority whatever that was not derived from the President. The gentleman now argued that the secretary was blameable in not giving information of the state of these extraordinary resources, which were not within his department, when only called upon to state the amount of the ordinary revenues, which were within his department. He left it to the gentleman to reconcile this contradiction; for certainly his doctrine was erroneous on a former occasion, or it must be so now; if the monies obtained from foreign loans were to be deemed the revenues of the country, then they fell of course under the management of the head of the treasury department, and it was wrong in the gentleman, to impute misconduct to the secretary for exercising a legal authority; if on the contrary those monies were viewed as an extra resource, and not within the purview of the secretary's functions, then it was wrong to censure him for not communicating a state of those monies when required only to report the ordinary revenues.

Without admitting the soundness of the distinction set up by the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Smith said that it was never in the intention of the house, nor in the idea of any individual member, to call for a state of the monies proceeding from the foreign loans, when they passed the order of the 19th January, 1792.

That order was in these terms, "Ordered that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this house, such information with respect to the finances of the United States, as will enable the legislature to judge whether any additional revenue will be necessary in consequence of the proposed increase of the military establishment." This call was fully complied with, for the secretary laid before the house an estimate of the internal revenues, which unquestionably were the only revenues in contemplation of the house at the time, and the house being satisfied that they were incompetent, laid additional duties.

The house knew as well as the Secretary that loans had been made, and that monies had under them, been drawn into this country; but they knew that those monies had been specially appropriated to the sinking fund, and it never entered into the ideas of any member to divert them from that beneficial object, in order to apply them to the current service: 'Twas not to be presumed that the secretary would have recommended such a diversion.

To impute blame to him for not communicating the amount of monies drawn from time to time, there must have been some law or order of the house requiring the communication, or it must have been necessary to some object depending before the house. What law or order of the house made it necessary? None: The law authorized the loans and prescribed their objects; the rest was mere executive business; and no communication was necessary to any measure depending before the House.

But though the Secretary would not have been censurable for omitting to give the information, the truth was, that the President's speech of 8th December 1790, the secretary's report of 25th Feb. and the act of the 3d of March 1791, were conclusive proofs that the legislature knew that the proceeds of the loans were in a train of being brought to the United States, and the accounts of receipts and expenditures presented the first week of the session informed the house that a large sum had been drawn for, and the treasurer's quarterly account contained further information on the subject, all which was prior to any call of the house for such information. Hence Mr. Smith deduced, that it was not a fact that the secretary had failed to give the information, as stated in the resolution, and that even had he so failed, he would not have been censurable for a breach of an essential duty of his office.

It had been said by a member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Findley) that the lateness of the information from the secretary, made it inconvenient to go into an enquiry of his official conduct so near the close of the session. To this, Mr. Smith replied, that he did not expect such a remark from that quarter of the house. If the gentleman had not been prepared for the enquiry or thought it an improper season to enter upon it, why did he second the motion for bringing forward the charges? If suspicion had so long existed against the integrity of the secretary, why was not information called for at the beginning of the session? Why was the call delayed till the session was within a few weeks of its termination?

It was admitted that the secretary had obeyed the order of the house with wonderful alacrity and promptitude; it was indeed strange that the gentleman, who brought forward the charges should be the first to complain that there was not time for their consideration.

Mr. Smith concluded by noticing the observation of Mr. Mercer and Mr. Madison, that the opinion of the house on the preceding resolutions would not change the truth of facts, and that the public would ultimately decide whether the secretary's conduct was criminal or not. This, said Mr. Smith, was like the conduct of a prosecutor, who having chosen his jurisdiction, and being nonsuited, wished to appeal to another tribunal; why were the resolutions brought before the house? Was it not to substantiate the truth of them by a vote? And had the prosecution succeeded, would the secretary have had an appeal to the public? No, the resolutions would have been sent to the President, and the secretary would have been removed, disgraced, and ruined forever, without appeal.

(Debate to be continued.)

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

An account of the fate of Colonel HARDIN, *Major* TRUEMAN, *and several other persons, who were killed by the Indians, while bearing Flags of Truce to the hostile Tribes—as contained in a Letter from* WILLIAM GOFORTH, *Esq. of Cincinnati, Western Territory, to a Gentleman in this City.*

"ON the 8th January, 1793, William Smally, who had accompanied Major Trueman on his embassy to the Indian Nations, was before me, and gave me the following account of his journey, to wit.—That they left Fort Washington about the 26th or 27th of May, 1792—that they were bound to the Maumee towns, but fell about 60 miles below said towns, near to the town of Glaize, which is situated on a point of land formed by the Maumee and Glaize rivers; that when they left Fort Washington, their company consisted of Major Trueman, himself, and the Major's waiter; that about 30 miles before they arrived at the aforesaid town of Glaize, they fell in with three Indians, one an elderly man, the other a young man, and the third a boy of about 12 or 15 years of age, who were encamped on their hunting ground by the side of a little trace; the Indians asked them to encamp with them (this was sun about two hours high, being the eighth day after they left Fort Washington) telling the Major they would go into the town with them the next morning; the Major agreed to encamp with them; they made a supper of chocolate, and asked the Indians to partake with them; that all three of the Indians eat supper with them, and appeared very friendly; that Major Trueman informed the Indians of the business they were on, and read over the speech to them, which he (Smally) interpreted to them, and with which they appeared to be pleased; but said they were none of the Chiefs, and could not tell how it would be approved of, and that they must go into the town. Major Trueman and the oldest man sat and talked and smoked till near midnight—that the Indian seemed very chearful and jocose—after which the Major wishing to lay down, the old Indian spread a skin for the Major, and for each of them; the Major and the waiter laid down; he (Smally) himself sat up some time talking with them; after which the old Indian told him to ask his Captain if he would be willing that one of them should be tied, saying the two boys would be afraid, they could not sleep, seeing there is three of you and but two of us, counting the Indian boy, as of no consequence; that he then informed the Major what the Indian had been saying, on which Major Trueman told him to inform them that they might tie his waiter; the Indian then tied the waiter, girding his elbows backward, and made them fast with an old hopos, and then tied his feet across each other with a bridle; the waiter then lay down, after which the old Indian came and sat down by him, and began to talk again with great seeming friendship and chearfulness; that he then asked Smally to go and scrape some bark off a small beech bush which was about two or three rods from the fire, but within the light of it, in order to mix with his tobacco for smoking; that he went and scraped the bark, and brought it to him, and then laid down with his head within about a foot of the Indian's thigh; that the Indian then took up his gun and set it on the breech, and was observing what an ugly gun it was, and said it was so bad he could hardly kill any deer with it; that he happened to turn his head about (but cannot say for what cause, whether to look about or to spit) that his head being turned, the Indian immediately brought down the muzzle and shot Major Trueman—the ball entered his left breast, and came out at the small of the back, which killed him immediately; the Major only just turned, he heard him fetch one groan; that he himself jumped up and ran, and got behind a large sapling, the young Indian man then took up his gun to shoot him—that he stood behind the tree and begged and reasoned the case with him, the young fellow, for about two minutes, as near as he can recollect; that the Major's waiter, who had been tied, startled and broke the old hopos with which his arms had been pinioned, and got his feet loose and ran; that the old Indian ran after him, and brought him back to the fire; a scuffle ensued, when the waiter cleared himself and ran off again; the old Indian caught him, and brought him back a second time, during which time the young Indian was trying to shoot him (Smally) the old Indian then called to the young Indian man to come and shoot the waiter, saying he was stronger than he was; that the young man, after being called several times, ran up and shot him; the old man then ran up to the fire and called to him, who was on the opposite side at but a small distance, and within the light of the fire; that he called to him to come up to him; that Smally told him if he came there, he would kill him; he answered, he would not hurt him; he told him that a little while ago he had told him he would not hurt any of them—but that now he had killed them; that he then went towards him about half way, when he said sit down—he answered he would not, for then he would run up and tomahawk him—the Indian answered he would not, and persisted five or six times that he should sit down; that he still refused, saying, do you sit down, and then I will; that he then sat down, and they reasoned the case for near a quarter of an hour—when he asked him what he had killed them for? He answered, their horses, and what they had; saying, if he had taken them to town, he should get nothing—that now he should get all. That the old Indian then got up and went and stript the Major; and the other went and stript the waiter; the old Indian then told the boy to go and scalp them, which he did, fetching the scalps to him, who threw them down by him, and told the boy to go and get a couple of little sticks, and bend them round like a hoop, and tie the scalps in and dry them. That he then took out all the things and looked them over, and burnt all the papers except the speech, which was fastened to the belt. After which they divided the plunder, and sat down till day-light, when they threw the Major into an old blanket, and after carrying him about sixty yards, threw him down by the side of an old log, and then carried his waiter, William Lynch, and laid him down by the Major, and threw the old blanket over them, and covered them with chunks and poles; they then returned to the fire and made some chocolate, and eat breakfast; after which they mounted, and went about six or seven miles to the old Indian's house, and stayed all that day; the next morning they set out for the town of Glaize, where they arrived about two o'clock. That he stayed with the young Indian three or four days, when he and an Indian were sent to the King of the Delawares, Buokungahela, who told him he was sorry they had killed the men—that they ought to have brought them to the towns; and said, then if they did not like the message, they could have killed them there; they could not have got away from them. The King told him to stay at the house where he was, and not to go about, lest the young Indians should kill him, till he could go down to where his Indian brother lived, of whom he had told him. [You will observe Smally had formerly been among the Indians, and was adopted, after which he had made his escape, and had been away several years.] In a day or two after this, the Shawanese Chiefs sent for him, who lived in the said town of Glaize. After he had told them what he could about the flag, they told him he might go back to the house where he stayed. That he continued about 14 or 15 days in the town; after which he went down to his brother, into whose family he had formerly been adopted, in the room of his adopted brother's brother, who had been killed; he lived there till the corn was laid by (by which is meant the finishing the hilling of it) with his brother's wife, his brother being out a hunting; that he stayed there till after council about eight days: from this place, about 600 Indians started with a view to take Fort Jefferson, expecting to be joined by others to the amount of 600. By consent of his brother, who he made believe he should return, he set out for Detroit; being arrived there, he went to the commanding officer, and told him he wanted to get into the settlements in the United States—who informed him he should go in the first vessel going from thence; and at the departure of the boat, he gave him a pass and seven days provisions. The officer used him with a great degree of kindness, and ordered him to stay with the clerk of the Indian store till the vessel was ready. That the vessel in which he went proceeded to Fort Ontario; from which he went to Navy-hall, where General Simcoe lives, who behaved to him with as great kindness as it was possible for a man to do, giving him a pass and seven days provisions; from thence he passed through the Genesee country to Susquehannah, at New-Town Point; from thence to Violvey, where he lay sick a month at a Mr. Amos's, who treated him with great civility; from thence to Harris'-Ferry, where he crossed, passing through Carlisle and Bedford to the Monongahela, at George-Creek, about 120 miles above Fort Pitt; from thence to General Wayne's head-quarters, at Logs-Town; and from thence to Columbia, the place of his residence and family—where he arrived the 30th December, 1792.

Mr. Smally farther relates, that while he was at the town of Glaize, he met with an Indian, who told him he had met with Messrs. Joseph Gerrard, Isaac Freeman, and a Mr. Lavara (as near as he can recollect the name) a Frenchman, who were also on an embassy to the Maumee towns. The Indian said they came across them about four days after they left Fort Washington; that they travelled with them about two days and a half, when they killed them in the following manner: First they tomahawked Mr. Joseph Gerrard, then shot the Frenchman, who was spreading out some things to dry; on which Mr. Freeman ran—that he himself shot at him and broke his arm—that he then came up with him and tomahawked him.

Mr. Smally also informs me, that he saw some of Colonel Hardin's things which were brought into the town of Glaize, which he deems the greatest of the Indian towns, (this Col. Hardin, with a Mr. Thomas Flinn, had also been sent on an embassy to the Indian Nations) but dispatched to the St. Dusky towns among the Wyandots. The Indians informed Mr. Smally that they were out a hunting when Col. Hardin came up to them in a plain with the flag; that after they got to camp, where they were altogether, they consulted what to do with them; that they were all for killing them but one, who insisted to take them to town and hear their message, and that they could but kill them when they got them there; but as the rest were for killing them, they shot Mr. Flinn through the head as he was sitting by the fire cooking; on which Colonel Hardin fled—an Indian pursued him—when the Colonel saw the Indian was like to come up with him, he turned and caught hold of the Indian's tomahawk; that while they were in the scuffle, another Indian came up and tomahawked the Colonel; that they brought the things into the town of Glaize, and sold some of them to the English.

Mr. Smally is of opinion that much the greater part of the Indians are for war. He says he talked with Simon Girty near two hours, that he abused him a good deal about our army, that they were so easily defeated. He told Mr. Girty he had come out with a flag. Girty then asked him what Congress meant by sending out letters to the Girtys, offering them a pardon if they would come in; that he damned them, saying, I reckon when they get us in, they think to hang us. He asked Mr. Girty when he knew Congress to be guilty of such a treacherous trick as that? He answered, when they killed the Moravians.

On asking Mr. Smally what he thought respecting the numbers of the Indians at war with us, he said he could only form a judgment from the report of the Indians—they say they expect at the next battle to have 8000; but he much questions if they could raise more than 5 or 6000 among the confederated nations at war with us. Mr. Smally seems of opinion that the British are not at this time active to assist the Indians in the present war; he believes they only give them yearly what they had agreed to give them at the peace with the United States; but whether this should be considered strictly as presents, or as

yearly allowances for the benefits of their trade, Mr. Smally does not preſume to ſay.

Mr. Smally was not brought before me by virtue of any legal authority; but hearing of his return, and underſtanding by his neighbors that he was a ſober man, on whoſe relation confidence might be placed, I wiſhed to have that relation from himſelf, and accordingly aſked a certain Hall, of the militia, one of his neighbors, to deſire him to come down, which he accordingly did, when I took down the account in writing, as he related it—and I believe you may rely upon the truth of the facts, ſo far as his memory could ſerve.

I underſtand Congreſs have in a public manner condoled with and provided for thoſe families who have been bereaved by the late unfortunate embaſſies; ſuch conduct, in my opinion, does honor and gives dignity to government; and I flatter myſelf that government will take meaſures that this poor man, Mr. Smally, ſhall be juſtly paid, agreeable to his agreement made with Major Trueman, who is now dead, and unable to perform it himſelf. The juſtice of government cannot be doubted—neither would I throw out the moſt diſtant hint or inſinuation that any of the public officers would be guilty of the leaſt degree of chicanery, by withholding the money from whom it is due, in order to force them to take orders and goods from any trader, at the advance of an hundred or hundred and fifty per cent. or higher, from any motives whatever. But the fact is, that it often happens that the troops of militia, when their money is earned, are, for want of the paymaſter's being in caſh, obliged to take a due-bill on government, which is finally paid with the greateſt juſtice; but the poor men cannot think of going to Philadelphia for it; and as they are in want, they part with their due-bills to the traders at almoſt any rate, rather than run the riſk of loſing the paper, and getting nothing. Theſe things greatly reduces the idea of the pay of government; and on theſe accounts you may rely upon it our country bleeds, and makes it more difficult to get, or raiſes the price of volunteers on all occaſions.——Farewell.

Foreign Affairs.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SUNDAY, January 13.

KERSAINT, after ſundry prefatory remarks, reported in the committee of defence as follows:

1ſt. The miniſter of the marine ſhall iſſue orders to all the ports, to arm 30 ſail of the line and 20 frigates, excluſive of 21 ſhips of the line and 32 frigates already in commiſſion, which will increaſe the naval force of the republic to 52 ſail of the line and 52 frigates, which ſhall be alſo victualled.

2. Twenty-five ſhips of the line, 5 of 100, 6 of 80, 14 of 74 guns, 29 frigates, 9 of which ſhall mount 40 24 pounders, and 12 of 36, 18 pounders; 20 cutters and 6 bomb veſſels, ſhall be put upon the ſtocks; and all neceſſary repairs ſhall be made to put all the ſhips of the republic in a ſtate to keep the ſea.

3. The executive council ſhall take the moſt expeditious meaſures to ſecure the armaments of the coaſts, and put them in a ſtate of being employed in the enſuing ſpring; 100 battalions in the maritime departments, or thoſe which are contiguous to them, ſhall be appointed to them for their defence.

4. Regiſters ſhall be opened in the municipalities, to inſcribe the names of young perſons from 16 to 21, who ſhall be free from all infirmities, to ſerve the republic by ſea.

5. The committee of marine ſhall preſent the plan of a decree for the number of volunteers who may preſent themſelves for the ſea ſervice, and to regulate the quota of the 84 departments in proportion to their population, obſerving that this levy ſhall not exceed 200 men for the interior departments.

6. The committee of war ſhall preſent immediately its opinion on the means leaſt burthenſome, of preparing the armament of 100 battalions, for the defence of the coaſts.

7. To aſſure the execution of theſe meaſures of general defence, the the national treaſury ſhall furniſh the ſum of 30 millions as an extraordinary fund, to ſupport the war, and which ſhall be at the diſpoſition of the miniſter of the marine.

The convention moreover charges its committee to preſent, without delay, the ſtate of the expences neceſſary for the extraordinaries of the marine, in caſe of war, in order to make proviſions accordingly.

8. Orders ſhall be iſſued to the national founderies to caſt 600 iron 36 pounders, 800 24 pounders, 600 18—400 12—and 300 8 pounders, proper for the ſervice of the ſea and the coaſts, and 400 caronades of 36 pounds.

9. The diplomatic committee ſhall make a report upon the ſituation of the different agents of the republic abroad, it being inconſiſtent with the dignity of the republic that many of them ſhould remain in their preſent ſituation.

10. The executive council ſhall preſent to the convention a memorial upon the reſpective intereſts of the French and Engliſh nations, and the defence of their liberty; and this memorial approved by the convention, and ſealed with the ſeal of the republic, ſhall be addreſſed to the Engliſh nation and government.

All theſe articles were decreed, excepting the 9th and 10th, which were adjourned to the 16th, to be diſcuſſed at the ſame time with the Plan of the decree preſented by Briſſot in the name of the committee of general defence.

11. Commiſſioners from the convention ſhall be ſent to all the ports and arſenals of the republic, and to the maritime departments, to acquaint the French marines with the cauſe and object of the war with which France is threatened, and ſhall take a liſt of the number of ſuch men as are capable of ſerving their country in the naval department. They ſhall receive the volunteers who ſhall firſt offer; they ſhall aſſure the inhabitants of the coaſts, and the mariners, that the republic will take care, during their abſence, of their wives and children; their pay ſhall be augmented, and a conſiderable ſhare of the prizes ſhall devolve upon them.

In fine, they ſhall take every meaſure which they may judge neceſſary, both in the ports and on the coaſts to inſure the ſucceſs of the war, and put the maritime frontiers of the republic in a reſpectable ſtate of defence. They ſhall correſpond on this ſubject with the committee of general defence, and ſhall give an account of their proceedings to the convention, which they ſhall arrange with the agents of the executive power and the miniſters as they ſhall judge neceſſary, and all neceſſary power ſhall be veſted in them for this purpoſe.

12. The marine committee ſhall inſtantly deliver in their report upon the letters of marque, and the regulations which ſhall be followed by thoſe who ſhall fit out privateers in caſe of a war with England.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

The preſent ſtate of Paris was demanded.—Decreed.

Legendre obſerved, that the terrors with which the convention was inſpired, were ſo many fineſſes to retard the ſentence of Louis.

Marat conjured the convention not to be the dupes of a farce which had been acted for three hours.—Thoſe who affected to be terrified to-day, are thoſe who boaſted a few days ago that they would carry their own meaſures into effect.—Their deſpair ariſes from this cauſe, that the brave men (the federates) who now guard this city, will reject the criminal principles they would ſuggeſt to them.

Huguet. A new maſſacre is on foot. All thoſe who have leaned to the ſide of humanity and juſtice, are threatened with deſtruction.

Leharde. I have no doubt of the buſineſs of the federates here—proſcriptions are openly handed about, and all thoſe who have voted for an appeal to the people are to be poignarded.

It was decreed unanimouſly, that the fate of Louis ſhould be inſtantly decided on.

Thibaut, biſhop of Cantal. Yeſterday I ſeized on a man who ſwore I was a royaliſt, and he would aſſaſſinate me. Of what nation are you? ſaid I—I am, he replied, a Spaniard by birth, and am come, in the name of my nation, to demand the head of Louis the ſixteenth to the end that a ſolemn alliance may be formed with your republic. (A violent agitation in the aſſembly.)

I wiſh by this, continued Thibaut, to prove that the agitators are not the Pariſians, who have conſtantly reſpected the delegated authorities: No——they are men purpoſely brought hither.

Marat ſpoke of his patriotiſm, and braved thoſe who now dreaded proſcriptions and murder, and who were ſo bold a few days ago. The patriotic members, cried he, are not afraid of the menaces of the royaliſts. It has been ſaid that certain of my colleagues, friends to Capet, are terrified at the idea of ſhutting the barriers, becauſe it would be an obſtacle to their flight: I demand that every member who ſhall quit Paris ſhall be declared infamous, and that beyond the barriers any one may put him to death.

SATURDAY, Jan. 19—at night.

Immediately on the negative of the queſtion for delaying the execution of the ſentence pronounced upon Louis being proclaimed.

Cambaceres ſaid—"Citizens, by pronouncing ſentence of death againſt the laſt king of the French, you have done an act the remembrance of which will not paſs away, and which will be recorded by the graver of immortality in the annals of hiſtory. Public ſafety could alone preſcribe to you that awful decree. Since it is paſſed, I ſtand up in the name of humanity, to call your attention to the perſon who is the object of it. Let us allow him every poſſible conſolation, and let us take proper meaſures to prevent the execution of the national will from being ſullied with any ſtain—I move, therefore, the following propoſitions:

1. The executive council ſhall be immediately ſummoned, and a copy of the decree which pronounces ſentence of death againſt Louis ſhall be delivered them.

2. The executive council ſhall be charged to notify this decree to Louis in the courſe of the day; to cauſe it to be executed within twenty-four hours after it has been notified to him; to take every meaſure of ſafety and police which to them ſhall appear neceſſary during the execution; to be careful that no inſult be offered to the remains of Louis, and to give an account of their diligence to the national convention.

3. The mayor and municipal officers of Paris ſhall be enjoined to ſuffer Louis to communicate freely with his family, and to have with him ſuch prieſts as he may deſire in his laſt moments.

Theſe propoſitions were unanimouſly adopted, with an amendment by Briſſot, that the executive council ſhould not be called till 11 o'clock in the morning.

[*The proceedings of Jan. 20, were publiſhed in our laſt.*]

LONDON, January 12.

The ſquadron under the command of Admiral ſir Richard King, now in the Scheldt, whence they ſailed from the Downs ſome days ſince, conſiſts of the Aſſiſtance of 50 guns, two frigates, a ſloop, and two cutters. Theſe command that mouth of the river, between the Iſles of Zealand and Zoarſe.

Government are making the moſt rapid preparations for war in every department.

The quantity of ordnance ſtores preparing is immenſe, both for land and ſea ſervice; and a large body of cavalry-artillery are ſhortly to be raiſed, the more effectually to protect the coaſts againſt any attempts of an enemy.

War appears inevitable, and the nation ſeems only waiting till they are ſufficiently prepared to ſtrike a blow of conſequence.

JANUARY 17.

The official accounts from Holland ſtate that the admiralty of Amſterdam have ordered the immediate equipment, of ſome ſhips of war, and have opened the uſual correſpondencies with the other four admiralties, on the ſubject of their uſual quotas of ſhips and men.

Lord George Gordon has found ſureties for good behavior for fourteen years, required by ſentence of the court of king's bench, and will be at large in the courſe of the preſent week. The ſureties, we underſtand, are two Jews of conſiderable property in the city. The noble priſoner, we ſee, gains ſomething by his election into the number of the choſen, and finds himſelf not abandoned by the whole world.

JANUARY 24.

The French executive council have given directions to all the officers commanding by ſea or land in the ſervice of the republic, to be careful not to be the firſt to commit an act of hoſtility againſt this country, unleſs it ſhould hereafter appear the decided intention of the Britiſh cabinet to declare war againſt France.

On Saturday advices were received of the arrival of the Aſſiſtance man of war and the Iphigenia frigate, in the Downs, from Fluſhing; commodore Murray did not return in his ſhip, having been ſent by our government to the King of Pruſſia, at Frankfort, with Lord Grenville's anſwer to M. de Chauvelin.

There is no proſpect whatever of a conciliation, and an immediate Declaration of WAR ſeems more certain than ever, for we can ſpeak from the firſt authority, that our court is reſolved not to acknowledge or receive M. Chauvelin, or any other perſon, as the accredited miniſter of the republic of France, the government of which, according to its own appellation, is merely proviſional.

Domeſtic Articles.

BOSTON, March 20.

FROM PHILADELPHIA—MARCH 6.

"*Congreſs* is now adjourned, and the Members ſcattered—but very few of them remaining here.—The Seſſion concluded favorably—the reſult of the inveſtigation into the official conduct of the *Secretary of the Treaſury*, was highly to his honor: Many of his letters to foreign agents, and to our miniſters in *Europe* were read, in the courſe of the diſcuſſion, which diſcovered the great and enlightened Statesman and Financier; and ſtrongly impreſſed this idea on the mind, that the intereſt and honor of the *United States* are the ſupreme objects of his ambition and purſuit."

Dr. Jarvis, Meſſrs. Kingſley, Sewall, Gardiner & Jones, of this town, are appointed a committee to conſider and report to the Legiſlature, the preſent ſeſſion, how far this commonwealth is, either directly or indirectly, affected by a late deciſion of the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States, ſaid to have been made by four of the Judges of the ſame, againſt the ſtate of Georgia; or how far any ſtate is conſtitutionally reſponſible on an action of debt, inſtituted by any individual of any other ſtate: And alſo to procure and ſubmit to the Legiſlature an authenticated copy of the caſe referred to, and the judgment thereupon—of the opinions and declarations of the Judges—and of all other circumſtances reſpecting the ſame; in order that our *true* ſituation may be known and underſtood, and ſuch meaſures adopted on this occaſion, by this commonwealth, as its honor and intereſt may demand, and the peace and ſafety of the Union requires.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Maſſachuſetts Society for promoting Agriculture, to engage attention to the culture and preſervation of Fruit Trees, offer a premium to the perſon who ſhall on or before the firſt day of July 1795, give a ſatisfactory natural hiſtory of the *Canker Worm*, of Fifty Dollars, or a piece of Plate, or a Gold Medal, of that value, at the option of the author. The hiſtory of this inſect will be expected through all its transformations; at what depth in the ground, and at what diſtance from the tree, as well as the time when they cover themſelves; at what ſeaſon they riſe from the ground, in the form of a winged inſect and grub; on what part of the tree they uſually depoſit their eggs, as well as at what time their eggs become worms. If more than one ſatisfactory hiſtory of the worm ſhall be given before July 1795, that

first received by the Truſtees ſhall be entitled to the Premium.

Alſo, a Premium of one hundred Dollars is offered to the perſon who ſhall on or before the firſt day of July 1796, diſcover an effectual, and the cheapeſt method of deſtroying the Canker Worm, and give evidence thereof, to the ſatisfaction of the Truſtees.

It is required that the communications for which the above Premiums are offered, be delivered in, without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that they be ſeverally marked in ſuch manner as each claimant ſhall think fit; the claimant ſending with it a paper ſealed up, having on the outſide a correſponding mark, and on the inſide his name and addreſs.

By order of the Truſtees,
OLIVER SMITH, *Coreſ. Sec'ry.*

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

AN immenſe number of peaceable and unarmed citizens were aſſembled in the Champ de Mars, at the altar of their country, to ſign a petition relative to the dethroning of Louis the XVIth, after his flight. La Fayette at the head of his mercenary troops, after martial law had been proclaimed, ordered them to fire upon theſe citizens, and between twelve and fifteen hundred were killed.

Remarks on the foregoing,
From LOUDON'S *(New-York)* DIARY.

A CORRESPONDENT cannot but expreſs his ſurprize at a paragraph in your paper of Saturday evening, ſtating the conduct of that excellent man, and firm friend to America, Monſieur De la Fayette.—An American, who was at the time mentioned, in Paris, is well aſſured of the miſrepreſentation of that account. All parties acknowledged, that it was entirely owing to the firmneſs, prudence and good conduct of Gen. La Fayette, that the mob, collected in the Champ de Mars, was diſperſed with ſo little effuſion of blood—after they had wantonly deſtroyed two perſons, and were ordered repeatedly by the Mayor of Paris and the Municipality to diſperſe, without effect—Military law was proclaimed, and the guards fired firſt over their heads; which was returned with ſtones and ſhot—A diviſion then fired at the mob, and about thirty were killed and wounded; upon which they inſtantly diſperſed, and the city was as quiet the evening after, as if no ſuch circumſtance had happened: From perſons preſent on the ground, it is well known, that not ſo many perſons were collected, as are ſaid in the account taken from the National Gazette, were killed. Your correſpondent is fully ſatisfied, that the ſafety and good order of the city of Paris was owing as much, perhaps more, to the ſteady and patriotic conduct of Monſ. de la Fayette, during his command there, than to any other cauſe whatever:—And ſurely, the inhabitants of America will not ſuffer the aſperſions of the enemies of ſo tried a friend to the general liberties of mankind, and of this country in particular, to operate a moment on their minds.

Philadelphia, March 30.

The ſhip Diſpatch, Capt. Benjamin Hodgdon, arrived here Wedneſday, left Liſbon on the 20th of February. Captain Hodgdon informs, that while he was preparing his ſhip for ſea, the pilot came on board, with intelligence that an expreſs had juſt arrived from France, with an account of the declaration of war by that republic, againſt the different powers of Europe, that had refuſed to negociate with, and acknowledge the republic of France, viz. England, Holland, Portugal and Sardinia.

Capt. Hodgdon cannot vouch for the authenticity of the foregoing important intelligence, as the ſhip, at the time of his receiving it, lay ſome miles below the town; but, from its being communicated to the pilot by Mr. John Bulkeley, a very reſpectable merchant of Liſbon, he is of opinion that it may be relied on.

We wait the arrival of the ſhips John Bulkely, Capt. Wharton, and the Four Friends, Capt. Volans (which were to ſail in two days after Captain Hodgdon) for a confirmation of this news, and the advices from England by the Packet, which Captain Hodgdon obſerved going into Liſbon.

The Portugueſe were making great preparations for war: about 8000 troops had been ordered from Liſbon to ſtrengthen the different garriſons of the kingdom.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Liſbon, received by the ſhip Diſpatch, Capt. Hodgdon.

"We have juſt received advices from France, by land poſt, and from England by Packet, that the Republic of France had declared WAR againſt Portugal, Holland, Ruſſia, England, and Sardinia."

By a letter brought by the James, to a gentleman of this city, dated Briſtol, January 27, we learn, that Louis the XVIth was publickly beheaded, at ten o'clock on the morning of the 21ſt of ſaid month:—He met his unhappy fate with the moſt dignified fortitude, declaring his innocence of the crimes alledged againſt him, expreſſed his perfect reſignation, and a hope that his death might allay the ferments and diſtractions of his bleeding country, &c. &c.—Popular tumults and outrages immediately ſucceeded his execution, and many members of the convention are ſaid to have been ſacrificed to the fury of an ungovernable and blood thirſty mob.—

Charleſton paper.

Captain Joſhua Barney, of the ſhip Samſon, arrived at Baltimore from the Havana, which place he left on the 10th inſt. informs, that the day before he ſailed, the Spaniſh frigate Juno arrived there from Ferrol, in 28 days, with diſpatches for the different Spaniſh governments. The advices by the Juno were, that the King of France had been decapitated—that hoſtilities had commenced between England and France, and that there was an hourly expectation of a declaration of war between France and Spain—that the Empreſs of Ruſſia had acknowledged the republic of France, and declared herſelf her Ally. The Juno ſtopped but four hours off the Havana, and then proceeded to la Vera-Cruz, to prevent the ſailing of a 74 gun ſhip and a frigate, which had gone down to take on board eight millions of dollars, till a further convoy ſhould arrive—Captain Barney alſo informs, that an embargo was to take place at the Havana the day he left it.

The above account of Ruſſia's recognizing the French Republic, appears to be extraordinary; but when it is conſidered that Sweden, which is now in alliance with Ruſſia, has (to uſe M. Kerſaint's obſervation) taken the French Republic by the hand, and when it is alſo recollected that meaſures are ſaid to be purſuing by the French Republic to inſtigate the Turks againſt Ruſſia and Auſtria, it will be conceived that motives of policy and ſelf-preſervation may have induced the Empreſs to take this ſtep. There are, however, conſiderations which abate the probability of the account. Ruſſia, Auſtria, Pruſſia and England, are apparently on good terms. The Turks have ſuffered ſo much in the late war, that they will not ſlightly provoke their old enemy. England and Ruſſia are connected by commercial conſiderations; and the crowned heads of Europe are perſuaded that the ſuppreſſion of French principles is a common cauſe to them. Should Ruſſia be detached, one of the ſtrongeſt links in the chain of the combination would undoubtedly be broken.

France, in caſe of a rupture with England, will, it is ſaid, immediately declare her iſlands independent, ſenſible how inadequate her naval forces would be to protect them againſt the combined power of England, Spain and Holland. If this ſhould be the caſe, we ſhall be immediately releaſed from the guaranty ſtipulated in the treaty of alliance.

By the laſt courier from Port-au-Prince we learn, that an American veſſel has been ſeized at Foſſe having on board 6000 muſkets and 1000 pair of piſtols, conſigned to the *worthy* DE JUMECOURT. A few days more and the province of the Weſt would have been ruined. It has been ſaved by the courage of the patriot Borel, who was ſo cruelly treated by the perfidious Blanchelande.

By the laſt letters from France we learn, that the Blanchelandes, and the Girardins were guillotined on the 4th of December. It is to be hoped, that their vile coadjutors, will not long delay experiencing the ſame fate. *Gen. Adv.*

Mr. Rickets, the celebrated horſemen—has adverti ſed that his unparallelled performances will commence at the CIRCUS which he has erected, on Wedneſday next at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Hoſpital bill, before the Legiſlature, and which will probably paſs, provides for the appropriation of 26,666 dollars for the improvement of that benevolent inſtitution.

An horizontal windmill is ſaid to have been invented by an ingenious mechanic at Paterſon, New-Jerſey; the deſcription appears to agree very nearly with that of a mill, for an improvement on which, an ingenious mechanic at Boſton lately received a patent.

M. Kerſaint—in his ſpeech to the National Convention on the probable war with Great-Britain, has ſketched a plan of operations, which if carried into effect on the part of the French, with ſucceſs, would go further to eſtabliſh an univerſal empire than all the projects of Louis the XIVth, their former grand Monarque—but then, ſay the French, it would be the empire of Liberty and Equality.

A writer in a New-York paper, after diſſecting the Comedy called the School for Scandal, ſays—"The uncommon popularity of the School for Scandal, appears to me a neceſſary conſequence of its immoral tendency. Whatever chimes in with a general ſpirit of diſſipation, will always be acceptable to a people of profligate morals. Nor is there a more effectual method of recommending the moſt faſhionable crimes, than by thus blending them with ſuch qualities, as are ſtill amiable to the moſt diſſolute. In every age and nation, men are immoderately fond of whatever ſtamps an odium on ſuch characters, as are a tacit but living ſatire on their own manners."

A French paper (Patriote Francois) ſays the National Gazette, gives us the following ſcale of Beings; beginning with the moſt ſublime of all and deſcending to the loweſt dregs of his viſible and inviſible creation;—viz.—God—Angel—A tyrant killer—a philanthropiſt—An honeſt man—A labourer—A ſlothful cowardly citizen—A monk—A ſaint—A hero—A king—The devil—(credit is given for the above ſcale to An Engliſh Republican.)

Only allow ſome people ſcope,
They'll hang themſelves, and find the rope.

Tueſday evening the Comedy of the Faſhionable Lover, and the Comic Opera of No Song No Supper, were performed at the theatre, in New-York, by the Old American Company, for the benefit of the unfortunate widows and orphans whoſe huſbands periſhed in the late ſtorm; and upwards of 400 dollars raiſed for that benevolent purpoſe.

The Preſident of the United States left town laſt Wedneſday afternoon, on a viſit to Mount Vernon.

RICHARD BLAND LEE, Eſq. is re elected a member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, for the ſtate of Virginia.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the country to his friend in this city.

"I am diſguſted with a ſet of ſcribblers who for ſome time paſt have inſeſted the public peace—Not ſatisfied with enjoying the real and ſubſtantial bleſſings of liberty, they raiſe a deluge of complaints from the moſt inſignificant ſources, and paſs the moſt childiſh and ridiculous cenſures upon their rulers—This is a ſpecies of madneſs and impertinence to which every free government is liable—There are every where ſome diſcontented wretches, urged on either by folly or private uneaſineſs, who cannot bear an hour of peace, becauſe it is an hour of reflection, and diſcharge their venom through the dirtieſt channel they can find—Like ſalamanders they can exiſt only in fire—Every diſturbance is to them an opportunity of plunder.—I think it the higheſt proof of the happy ſituation of our country, that theſe wretches with all the ingenuity of determined miſchief and malice, can find no object to ſtrike at, no abuſe to complain of, that would give a man of common ſenſe and candor a moment's thought—Levees, dreſs, titles, and trifles of this ſort, compoſe the whole amount of our public imperfections and calamities—Happy country!"

COMMUNICATIONS.

While we are waiting to ſee what effects will be produced on a government which was brought into life and is kept in being by the free voice of the people, by making the citizens hate and fear it, it is natural to aſk, what good is done in common life by ſimilar uſage of individuals—Does a perſon make his neighbor more willing to lend, to aid and aſſiſt each other by calling them rogues and raſcals, would it ſecure his wife's virtue and delicacy for all companies to hear her ſlandered. Does it encourage good men to do worthily by denying them the praiſe of well doing—or does it add any thing to the force of cenſure by making it indiſcriminate.—Does it not take away ſhame from public cenſures when they are ſo general that bad men may be ſure to find themſelves in company with good men. What good purpoſe is it expected to carry by keeping up an unceaſing cry againſt Congreſs and the adminiſtrators of the government as rogues, ſpeculators, monarchymen—will it make rulers mend their ways, or the citizens weary of their ſubmiſſion to the laws?

It is ſtrange that ſo many men undertake to reform government, who neglect to reform their own private lives—Our heavenly minded men of no religion, dread the ſliding of our public officers into venality—Ambitious men talk of equality, and our coxcombs and epicures of the true republican ſimplicity of manners. Humility courts votes from a gilded coach—and ſurrounded by a train of ſlaves in livery.—Men, who are embarraſſed by debts, and who have long relied on their influence to get State laws paſſed to keep off their creditors, ſpeak of the *corrupting* tendency of public debts. *Corrupting* indeed if a public is governed by knaves who refuſe to pay them. Gamblers are in a cold ſweat leſt ſpeculators ſhould be encouraged.—The creatures of an ambitious party affect extreme delicacy in regard to the influence of office. Yet they take their cue from them, and almoſt ſpeak their words. They mind the whiſtle, & come and go like ſpaniels for bidding. Theſe are the ſymptoms of purity, which many ſeem to make a flouriſh with, while they inſinuate every poſſible foul ſuſpicion againſt their opponents. Probably on weighing characters, the private lives and the public principles of the ſupporters of government, will not diſcredit the cauſe they have choſen to ſupport.

If the friends of government take no pains to vindicate it, and very little to ſecure elections to honeſt and able federal men. If the enemies of government have the activity of evil ſpirits, and their ſlanders are ſpread into every corner of the union: The laſpe of a very few years will ſhew whether the government can ſtand, when good men will not take the pains to hold it up, or whether the moſt worthleſs men in ſociety can lie it into the duſt. Is it not to be lamented that too many of our beſt men are lookers on at the criſis of faction and intrigue, as if they had nothing to do with the event?

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Diſpatch,	Hodgdon,	Liſbon
Brig Polly,	Dennis,	Boſton
Maria,	Pearſon,	do.
Schr. Polly,	Helm,	Charleſton
Sally,	Sheppard,	Port-au-Prince
Sally,	Downes,	do.
Mary Ann,	Coppinger,	Guadaloupe
Sloop Nancy,	Wallace,	Virginia
Betſey,	Taylor,	do.
Delight,	Baxter,	Norfolk

PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		18/6
3 per Cents,		10/5
Deferred,		11/5
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	15	per cent. prem

☞ *Wanted to compleat files of this Gazette numbers 79 and 80—Six pence each will be paid by the Editor for a few of thoſe numbers.*

Extract of a letter from the Weſtern Territory, dated Feb. 7, 1793, to a gentleman in this city.

"I have taken the liberty to incloſe you the copy of a commiſſion from the Honorable WINTHROP SARGENT, Secretary of the Territory of the United States Northweſt of the River Ohio, now veſted with all the powers of the Governor, to the perſons therein named, with their reſignations. As it is a matter nearly connected with the liberty of the Citizens of the United States, I ſhould be glad you would procure them a place in one of the public papers."

By the Honorable WINTHROP SARGENT, Secretary in and for the Territory of the United States Northweſt of the River Ohio, and now veſted with all the powers of the Governor and Commander in Chief thereof.

Territorial Seal.

To all perſons who ſhall ſee theſe preſents, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That we have authorized and empowered William Goforth, William Wells, William M'Millin, John S. Gano, and Aaron Cadwell, Eſquires, Judges of the County Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Hamilton, during our pleaſure: And do by theſe preſents authorize and empower the ſaid William Goforth, William Wells, William M'Millin, John S. Gano, and Aaron Cadwell, or a majority of them, to hold and keep a Court of Record in the ſaid County, to be ſtyled the County Court of Common Pleas—and therein to hold pleas of aſſizes, fieri facias, replevins, and hear and determine all manner of pleas, actions, ſuits and cauſes of a civil nature, real, perſonal and mixed, according to the conſtitution and laws of the territory.

IN teſtimony whereof we have cauſed our public Seal to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs, WINTHROP SARGENT, Eſq. Secretary, repreſenting the Governor and Commander in Chief.

Dated at Cincinnati, the 5th of February, Anno Domini One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Seventeenth.

(Signed) WINTHROP SARGENT.

Territory of the United States, Northweſt of the River Ohio, Hamilton County. } *Cincinnati, Feb. 5, 1793*

To the Honorable WINTHROP SARGENT, *Eſquire,* First Executive Officer of the aforeſaid Territory.

SIR,

IT is known to your honor that in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, his excellency Arthur St. Clair, was pleaſed to honor us with a commiſſion for holding a Court of Common Pleas in the county aforeſaid—which commiſſion we choſe to accept, and have acted under the ſame from that time to the preſent moment—during which time we are not ſenſible of any lack whereby it became forfeited, or that it expired.

We are again honored with your commiſſion for holding the ſame Court; in which the names of John S. Gano, and Aaron Cadwell, Eſqrs. are included.

We ſhould be exceedingly well ſuited in their appointment, would they accept, could it be done on principles compatible with the general intereſt of the community.

We, on our part, are not fond of innovations, and are averſe to multiplying oaths.—Were we to act under the late commiſſion, in concert with the above named gentlemen, we muſt ſubmit to a repetition of the oath of allegiance and of office, without any apparent neceſſity.

But for a moment admitting it was neceſſary that we ſhould be re-appointed to that office, we could not ſtoop to the indignity of holding offices, the tenor of which is during pleaſure. We could not ſo far betray the rights of our fellow citizens, as to et a precedent which might ſubject the important truſt of Judges of the Common Pleas to the whim or caprice of any one individual.

We have not yet forgotten, that this was matter of complaint againſt the adminiſtration of the Colonial government, at the commencement of the late glorious conteſt with Great-Britain.

In the articles of independence, ratified on the memorable 4th of July, 1776, we find the following clauſe inſerted—"He has made Judges dependent on his will alone," for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their ſalaries.

That Judges ſhould be independent of the Executive, is expreſsly guarded by the Conſtitution of the General Government, and is a right we never can relinquiſh. In acquieſcence with the aforeſaid gentlemen, we here ſend you incloſed that commiſſion which your honor has been pleaſed to offer to their and our acceptance; we conſider ourſelves bound by and qualified to act under the former, and ſhall demean ourſelves accordingly.

Sir, with great regard,
your moſt obedient, and
very humble ſervants,
WILLIAM GOFORTH,
WILLIAM WELLS,
WILLIAM M'MILLIN.

John S. Gano and Aaron Cadwell, Eſqrs. made ſimilar reſignations at the ſame time.

☞ *LOST, on Monday laſt, a* Five Dollar Bank-Note, *of the Bank of North-America.—The perſon who may have found it, is requeſted to leave it with the Editor hereof, and they ſhall receive One Dollar and thanks for their trouble.*

Vinall's Arithmetic.

THE Second Edition of this work, with improvements, will speedily be put to press.

The rapid sale of the first edition*, greatly beyond the author's most sanguine expectations, encourages him to print a second edition. He intends to have it printed upon much better paper than the former, and with a new type.

The Booksellers who wish to take a number of copies in sheets, are requested to apply to the author for particulars.

* 1000 *Copies.*

At a meeting of the SCHOOL COMMITTEE, February 5th, 1793.

The Committee, appointed to examine "The Preceptor's Assistant, or Student's Guide," being a systematical treatise of Arithmetic, by JOHN VINALL, teacher of the Mathematics & Writing, in Boston, reported, that they have attended that service, and are of opinion, that the work is executed with judgment, and is as well calculated for the use of schools, counting houses, and private families, as any of the same compass that has hitherto been offered to the public.

VOTED, That the above report be accepted, and that Mr. VINALL be furnished with a copy of it, whenever he shall desire it.

Copy of the Records. Attest,
CHARLES BULFINCH, Sec'ry.

The following character of the above work, is given in the Review of the *Massachusetts Magazine*, for Jan. 1793:

"This is a very useful work, and is no ill proof of the judgment and industry of the author. The rules are laid down with propriety, and the examples annexed are sufficient for their illustration. One part of the work deserves particular commendation. We mean that which the author stiles "*Mercantile Arithmetic*" It occupies a considerable portion of his book, but not more than its importance will justify. We would recommend to the young Arithmetician to pay a particular attention to this branch. He will find its principles well explained And should he make himself master of them, he will always have reason to acknowledge his obligation to the judicious and laborious author. We cannot but congratulate the rising generation on account of the many useful productions which have lately appeared; and in which their improvement has been principally consulted.—Among those productions we must place this treatise of Arithmetic. We should be wanting in justice to the author, should we not acknowledge that his work is in reality that which its title imports—The PRECEPTOR'S ASSISTANT, or STUDENT'S GUIDE."

I. C. A. A. S.

Boston, Feb. 13.

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

TO BE SOLD,

A noted covering Horse,

OF THE HUNTING BREED.

HE was imported from England in November, seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and is now ten years old; he is a bright bay, with a blaze, fifteen hands one inch high, is well form'd, has a great deal of bone and strength, and his action equal to any horse. His colts are well approved of in the different parts of the State where he has stood, of which any person inclined to purchase can inform themselves.——Enquire of the Printer.

February 18, 1793. 8t

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commissioners appointed by the Board of Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, will attend at the town of Hillsborough, on the 18th, 19th and 20th days of April next, for the purpose of receiving proposals from such persons as may be disposed to undertake the Buildings of the University.

FREDERICK HARGETT, Chairman.

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III. In the course of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

It is expected the work will be comprised in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ Those who wish to become possessors of this valuable work will please to be early in their applications, as the subscription is nearly closed.

Jan. 23.

War Department,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an Invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Presence of }

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the Invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of the President
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Author is sensible that the first edition of his American Geography (which makes Part I. of the above work) was in many instances defective, in others erroneous, and in some offensive. It has been his endeavour, as it was his desire, in the present edition, to supply the deficiencies, correct the errors, and meliorate the offensive parts of the last. To assist him in this business, he has received many valuable communications from the heads of departments in the general government, and from gentlemen of respectability in the several states. The description of foreign countries (which composes Part II. of the above work) has been carefully compiled from the most approved writers on Geography, and useful information introduced from the discoveries of the latest Navigators, Travellers, and respectable authors. Indeed, no pains nor expense have been spared to render this work the most complete, accurate, and useful of any ever offered to the public.

DISTRICT *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit.*

(Seal.) BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of March, in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

"*An Enquiry how far the Punishment of Death is necessary in Pennsylvania. With Notes and Illustrations.* By William Bradford, *Esq.* *To which is added, an Account of the Gaol and Penitentiary House of Philadelphia, and of the interior Management thereof.* By Caleb Lownes, *of Philadelphia.*——*If we enquire into the Causes of all human Corruptions, we shall find that they proceed from the Impunity of Crimes, and not from the Moderation of Punishments.*"——Montesq.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
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